

Leo-Sign of the Zodiac for July. The New York Sun says: "Many people pump up their temperature several degrees by their frenzied agitation about the hot weather." The way to be cool is to

Fair and windy.

KEEP COOL

ing. It's here at prices that will not "sweat your purse." See to-day our Outing Coats and Trousers,

\$5.00 to \$18.00. Serge Coats, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Silk Coats, \$5.00 to \$7.00. Crash Trousers, \$1.50. Negligee Shirts, 48c to \$2.00.

Store closes at noon July 4th.

Straw Hats, 47c to \$5.00. AT THE WHEN

CONGRESSMAN LITTAUER IMPLI-

CATED BY E. H. LYON.

ested in Government Contract Dur-

ing the Spanish-American War.

NEW YORK, July 1.-In the hearing be-

ter, in this city, of a petition made in April,

1902, by Edmond R. Lyon, then of Twenty-

information and belief the bankrupt with

cial condition, and in contemplation of

assistant quartermaster's department, U.

be ascertained."

BONDS ABANKRUPT'S TESTIMONY

WE OFFER-\$30,000 City of Marion, Ind. 166.000 Gibson Co., Ind. \$50,000 Marion County, Ind. \$5.000 New Tel. Co., 1st Mort. \$3,000 New Tel. Co., 2d Mort. \$10,000 Home Heating & L. Co. \$4,000 Ind., Col. & Southern . \$10,000 Union Steel Co. \$25,000 Cinti. & Muskingum R. R. 4s guaranteed by Penna. R. R.

STOCKS

Reeves & Co., preferred Indianapolis Abattoir, preferred H. P. Wasson Co., preferred Union Traction Co., preferred Belt Railroad Co., preferred Belt Railroad, common Indplis Fire Ins. Co., common Union Trust Company

Prices and particulars upon application. Telephones-Main, 1880; New, 3838.

J. F. WILD & CO., Bankers

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They Are Safe-We Have the Evidence The highest grade of mortgages on Minnesota farms paying 51 Per Cent.

THOS. C. DAY & Co Law Building, : : : Indianapolis.

Physicians Outfits, Emergency Satchels, Medicine Cases, Instru-ent Sets, Operating Gowns and Cushions ment Sets, Operating Gowns and Cushions, Physicians' Pocket Knives, with Spatula, and all other suitable articles. Bath Cabinets.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, 224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

RABBIS DISCUSS PROPOSED CHANGES,

Report of the Commission Is Considered at Length-S cific Recom-

mendations to Be Made.

DETROIT, July 1 .- The report of the ference of American Rabbis to-day provoked a discussion which occupied a large part of two sessions and resulted in the reports being referred back to the commission to be placed in more concise form. The Sabbath commission was appointed at the last conference to consider and report on bath, one of the most important of which was whether holding services on Sunday in Jewish temples was a schismatic act that would result in separating the reformed Jews from their brethren. The commission was composed of seven members, with Dr. Voorsanger, of San Francisco, as chairman. The report was long, and, as many of the speakers pointed out, did not give positive answers to the questions. Instead of definite recommendations in the questions, long disquisitions were given on them.

This brought out a heated debate. Dr. Silverman, of New York, president of the conference, rebuked the commission for not answering the questions more specific-The criticism brought Dr. Sonnenschein, of Des Moines, to his feet with the statement that he was the one member of the commission who had given a concise, direct answer in the part of the commission's report that he wrote, and he declared that he resented the criticism and for that reason wished to resign from this commission. His resignation was not accepted and he was prevailed on to remain

After more debate and discussion a motion was made to postpone consideration of the Sabbath matter until the next conference. This was strongly opposed, several of the rabbis declaring that it would stamp the conference as being too timorous to meet the question and settle !t now. Dr. Philipson, of Cincinnati, finally moved that the report be referred back to the commission, to be put in the shape of definite resolution, making specific recommendations on each of the points. This was carried and the commission was ordered to report again on Friday morning. After the session adjourned, Dr. Silverman said that the conference had been misrepresented on this Sabbath question, that the matter of substituting Sunday for the Jewish Sabbath was not before the conference and never had been. question." he said, "is simply whether or not the holding of services in Jewish temoles on Sunday as an adjunct to the Sabbath services where conditions made it impossible for many of the members of the congregation to attend services on Saturday is a schismatic act that will cause

a schism in the church. The committee on Seder Agenda, or the order of services on Passover eve, reported in favor of one of the several rituals in use at present for this service and their report was referred back to them so that they might consider more fully a number of other rituals. They will report again to the next conference.

Wesleyau University Confers Degrees.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 1 .- Wesleyan University to-day conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury; Abram Chamberlain, Governor of Connecticut; ohn L. Bates, Governor of Massachusetts; nes W. Nashford, president of Wesleyan Ohlo) University; Richard W. Gilder, (dof the Century Magazine, Brooklyn; Rev. William J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth College, and Prof. Henry Van Eyke, of Priceton University. Bishop E. R. Henfrix, Methodist Church South, received the furnaces, No. street.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING MONEY ORDER BLANKS LET.

Paul Herman, Whose Bid Was Rejected by Superintendent Metcalf, Awarded the Work.

POSTOFFICE SCANDAL

ARRAIGNMENT OF A. W. MACHEN AND THE GROFF BROTHERS.

All Pleaded Not Guilty to the Charges in the Grand Jury Indictment-To Be Tried in October.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-Postmaster Generai Payne to-day awarded the contract for printing the money order blanks of the government to Paul Herman, of Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Herman was the lowest of fourteen bidders and the award of the contract, which involves the payment of be-Latter Is Alleged to Have Been Intertractors, the Wynkoof-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, of New York, and by the

ent contractors. fore United States Referee Stanley W. Dexfifth avenue, to be permitted to go through Gavit that he had been employed by the President Castro asked Vialergo to withwhen he left their employ, which, he said, brought out. Lyon's petition showed liao bilities of \$30,000 and no assets. Two of was before the specifications were taken Lyon's creditors, Littauer Bros., now of up. He made search for work and says New York and Gloversville, N. Y., and Re- that he concluded he had been practically seeking to avoid the consequences of the blacklisted in the trade and thereupon devillon Freeze, of New York city, objected cided to start out for himself on a finanto Lyon's discharge in bankruptcy. These cial backing proffered by an intimate friends. He submitted other evidence to two firms put in the objection that "upon show that he was not a straw bidder, as alleged, and swore that he has not, directly fraudulent intent to conceal his true financontract. He testithe firm which objected bankruptcy, destroyed, concealed or falled to keep books of account and records from employ him, after the bids had been opened, which his true financial condition might at an increased salary provided he would withdraw his bid, which offer he rejected Mr. Hallenback, Herman said, offered him, In his testimony Lyon denied that he had | if he would withdraw his bid, \$60 a week attempted to conceal his financial condition and a large part of 25 per cent. of the net profits of his business, which he would and said that he had no assets of any kind. guarantee to be at least \$5,000 a year, in He said that he had turned over all his addition to his salary. He said Mr. Looker, books to a trustee in bankruptcy. He further declared that he had them looked of the Metropolitan Printing Company, offered to pay him \$5,000 if he would agree to over by public accountants for the purpose execute the contract in that establishment of ascertaining "the large accounts of the and let them share in the contract and to make a contract for five years to pay him \$100 per week salary. These propositions he

rejected. The award to Herman was based on an opinion by Assistant Attorney General Robb, holding that Herman's bid was made in good faith, that he has substantially complied with every condition prescribed in the specifications and that to disregard the bid upon the objections raised would be against both reason and sound public policy. Mr. Robb held that Herman's bid is in regular form and that "Herman is exceptionally qualified, so far as mechanical ability is concerned, to execute the con-

After citing Herman's financial responsibility Mr. Robb said the contention that the law contemplates that a bidder "at the time of the bid shall be competent, with a reasonable plant and capital to perform the contract," would stifle competition and defeat the spirit and letter of the law. The specifications, he added, do not contemplate that the bidder should be already equipped with the plant. Congress, he holds, o viously intended that the contract should be warded to the lowest bidder unless there were good and sufficient reasons for disregarding the bid. The New York company, by to-day's award, lost the contract which t has held sixteen years. Both Herman and a delegation from the Typothetae were given hearings before the postmaster general to-day, at which all sides of the ques-

ALL PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

W. Machen and the Groff Brothers Arraigned in Court.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-August W Machen, against whom three indictments have been found for accepting a bribe in connection with government contracts for letter box fasteners, was arraigned to-day before Justice Pritchard, in Criminal Court No. 1. He waived the formal reading of Eugene, his brother. Lucius N. Littauer the indictment, pleaded not guilty and was represents the Twenty-second district of given until July 20 to file a demurrer, New York State. He took his seat for the should he wish to do so. Later in the day the Groff brothers, who were indicted with Machen, appeared in court and pleaded not | prefer. guilty. It was announced that Machen and the Groffs would be tried at the fall term of the court, their cases being taken up in in October and continues several months.

Postoffice Employes Removed. WASHINGTON, July 1.-Three employes of the postoffice at Mobile were removed on June 25. B. B. Cox and James T. Peterand which have had the careful study of son were charged with collecting money the Forestry Bureau in every detail. It is from other employes for political purposes, proposed to solve the serious problem of for improperly handling civil service ex-forest destruction by growing new supplies under government care and in parts of the before postoffice inspectors. The third man removed was George B. Crane, the specific charge against him being the giving of false testimony before the inspectors.

Money Order System Extended.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The money order system has been ordered extended to the following postoffices in Indiana: Central,

Cypress, Mount Comfort, Stone Bluff, Wirt. No More Postoffice Physicians. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- Postmaster Gen-

eral Payne to-day issued an order abolishat the close of business on June 30, 1903.

MACBETH'S BIRNAM WOOD.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The Last Surviving Oak, in a Surrounding of Larches and Spruces.

It is just 165 years ago since the second

trees, received from Mr. Menzies, of Gul- life which has been called the bacillus of dares, a few young trees from the Tyrol | tuberculosis-a proof that consumption is of a species hitherto unknown in Great | ir fectious. What the eminent savant de-Britain. It was deemed doubtful whether | tected beneath the microscope resulted in a natives of a region so southerly as the Tyrol would endure the rigors of a High- this disease. As medical men have studied land winter, so the seedlings were com- the various methods, the benefit which na-Dunkeld house, who bestowed them ten- | more and more appreciated, until the time derly in a greenhouse. Moist warmth and close atmosphere were conditions least favorable to the little mountaineers; spindling sadly, most of them died, and the whole were cast out on the waste heap. Two of them retained enough vitality to their rootlets into the sandy soil, and the duke probably had forgotten all about Mr. of his or her abode, to return a few weeks Menzie's gift, when, one April morning, or a few months later restored to health, his eye fell upon a couple of dainty sap- and able to again take up life's pursuits-an lings, feathered with tender green and studded with crimson bosses. Such was been constructed and equipped purposely to the haphazard introduction of the larch care for pulmonary patients will be needinto Great Britain. The pair of outcasts | less, and consumption in its advanced stage may still be viewed near the west end of almost as rare as smallpox or yellow fever; Dunkeld cathedral, mighty columns clothed | yet, judging by the results which have thus with deeply sculptured bark, towering to

the greensward. vigor of the foreigners that before his or for worse, an element had been imported 427-429 East Washington any other, has wrought a change upon the sands of miles to sojourn on a mountain aspect of our hillsides and glens. There top or in a land where snow is unknown,

are but three coniferous trees indigenous to Britain, the Scots pine, the yew and the juniper, all of them evergreen. The invasion cannot be reckoned an enrichment of the native woodland, because, lovely as this tree is in spring, when it puts forth its exquisite foliage of malachite green, in winter a larch wood is cold and bare, and the eye draws little solace from the expanse of ashen yellow which has been made to replace the rich velvet mantle of Scots pine, relieved by gleaming, ruddy boughs:-

"As I did stand my watch upon the hill, I looked toward Birnam, and anon, methought, The wood began to move."

Birnam wood has long since been felled, and has either come up again in the form of stool-grown oaks, never so free as the original trees from seed, or has been replanted with spruce and larch. But still there stands between Birnam Hotel and the river a giant oak reputed to be the last survivor of Macbeth's "moving grove." It girths twenty-two feet at four feet from the ground, giving a diameter of seven feet four inches. Hard by stands a formidal rival to the native, in the shape of a huge sycamore, which is not a tree indigenous to Britain. This monster has swelled to a girth of twenty-four feet at four feet from the ground, while, measured round the exposed part of the trunk at the ground level, it gives a dimension of upward of fifty feet. Birnam hill itself is still clothed in part with forest, but the trees are nearly all exotic-larch and spruce-save where the birch has sprung up quickly in the glades rent by storms.

EXPELLED BY CASTRO.

Frenchman Who Presented a Claim Against Venezuelan Government.

PARIS, July 1.-Advices have been reman's bid was opposed by the present con- a claim for \$6,000 damages against the gov-United Typothetae of America. Superin- The official press, by order of the governtendent Metcalf, of the money order bureau, ment, published violent attacks on him and of Herman as a bidder in favor of the pres- mixed tribunal Vialergo received an order of expulsion. M. Wiener, the French min-Caracas, as it is feared that it implies a policy of intimidation of foreign claimants, and that the Venezuelan government is agreement signed in Washington. The benefits that the nonblockading foreign countries were believed to have gained by signing the protocols are considered to be seriously menaced. It has become very difficult to treat with President Castro since or indirectly, assigned any interest what- the defeat of the rebels under General Ma-

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THREE RE-LIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Congregationalists, Methodist Protestants and United Brethren May Amalgamate.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1.-The joint committee representing the Congregational, the Methodist Protestant and the United Brethren churches, after an all-day session, tofor the union of the three denominations. The greater part of the day was taken up in considering the report of the subcommittee of five members of each denomination. which met in Washington a few weeks ago to form a basis of union. This report embraced a number of recommendations and a letter to the churches. It was amended to-day to some extent and finally adopted. An address to the governing bodies of the three churches was also adopted and both will be sent out at once for consideration. The recommendations of the subcommittee, as amended and adopted are:

"First-The basis of representation in the general council shall be one for every 5,000 members.

"Second-The power of the general council shall be advisory and any recommendations it may make shall be referred to the constituent bodies of the three denominations for approval.

"Third-A committee of three from each of the general bodies represented shall be authorized to arrange for the time and place of the meeting of the first general

'Fourth-At the first session of the general council a temporary organization shall be effected by the election of a chairman and a secretary and the council itself shall determine the officers it may need and the manner of permanent organization it may

"Fifth-The purposes of the general council shall be: (a) To present to the world some relization of that unity of believers the regular order. The fall term begins which in accordance with the prayer of our Lord seems so desirable among Christian churches. (b) To promote a better knowledge and a closer fellowship among the Christian bodies thus uniting. (c) To secure as far as possible the unification of kindred organizations now existing in the several bodies. (d) To consider methods by which in the State, the annual and the district conferences the bodies may be brought into co-ordinated activity and organic unity. (e) To prevent the unnecessary multiplication of churches and to unite weak churches of the same neighborhood whenever practicable. (f) To unite and encourage the affiliation with this council of the Christian bodies cherishing a kindred faith and purpose.' The letter to the churches gives a history of the work of the joint committee,

an explanation of the work done and the results hoped for. Dr. Washington Gladden, of the Congregational Church, chairman of the joint committee, and Dr. W. M. Weekley, of the United Brethren Church, secretary of the joint committee, were chosen as commissioners to present the matter to the governing bodies. These bodies do not meet until next year, but in the meantime the letter to the churches will be sent to every minister of the three denominations that ing the position of physicians in postoffices | it may be laid before the congregations and considered deliberately.

AN OPEN-AIR CURE.

Prediction Treatment of Consumptives. Review of Reviews.

It was a little over twenty years ago duke of Athole, a passionate lover of that Koch discovered the minute form of | radical change in the method of treating mitted to the care of the gardener at | ture could confer in eradicating it has been seems to have come when medicine may be considered as incidental in successful treat-

It may be an exaggerated prediction to make, that twenty years hence we may see the man or woman whom the physician has revive in the clear, sharp air; they struck | diagnosed as suffering from lung trouble starting for the health camp in the vicinity era when some of the hospitals which have far been attained, there is a possibility of the height of one hundred feet, with far this state of affairs coming to pass, and not spreading limbs casting dappled shade upon | far in the future. The fact is, that out in the open, even amid snowdrifts of winter. there are elements which have more curanotable era in British forestry. The duke tive properties than any compound which was so well pleased with the grace and has yet been prepared by the chemist, and the one who is not too far advanced in illmiles of his land with larches. For better in almost as primitive a manner as the Indian of the last century can be restored to into Highland landscape which, more than | health without the necessity of going thou-

MANY BUREAUS IN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Transfer of the Various Offices Attended by a Pleasant Ceremony in the New Secretary's Sanctum.

PUBLIC DECREASE OF NEARLY ELEVEN MIL-

LION DOLLARS IN JUNE.

Total Debt, Exclusive of \$893,058,869 Protected by Cash, Now Is \$1,-309,405,912.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-The transfer of the various bureaus which are to be assembled under the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor to the new department took place to-day. The transfer was ceived here from Caracas giving particulars attended by a pleasant ceremony in the ofthe expulsion from Venezuela of a fice of Secretary Cortelyou. The chiefs of tween \$300,000 and \$350,000 during the next Frenchman named Vialergo, a leading fig- all bureaus, the control of which passed to fiscal year, will effect a saving of nearly | ure in the foreign colony at Caracas, who, | the new department, gathered in the secre-\$45,000 in the four years' contract. Her- in accordance with the protocols, brought tary's office, and, in addition, there were a number of distinguished people present, inernment for being imprisoned for two cluding Secretary Moody, of the Navy Demonths without any reason being alleged. partment. Secretary Cortelyou made a brief address concerning the objects and aims of the department, and there were sevwas dismissed some days ago on the charge on an American citizen named Olcott, and eral responses. In addition to the bureaus of indiscretion in seeking the withdrawal on the eve of the case going before the of corporations and manufactures created by the new law the Department of Commerce, beginning to-day, embraces control At a final hearing before the postmaster | ister at Caracas, saw President Castro and of the following: The Census Bureau, forgeneral to-day Herman furnished an affi- induced him to suspend the decree, but merly under control of the Interior Depart-6% bankruptcy proceedings, the following de- present contractors for nearly ten years and the decree of expulsion was carried out. and Bureau of Statistics, from the Treasury Department; the Bureau of Labor, Fish Commission and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, the latter being transferred from the State Department.

The Rev. Frank Noble, an old friend and former pastor of Secretary Cortelyou, began the exercises by reading a few passages from Scripture and delivering an invocation. Secretary Cortelyou in his address called attention to the fact that on Feb. 16 the entire personnel of his department consisted of a single official, himself. To-day, by the transfers made, the department's personnel consisted of 1,289 persons in Washington and 8,836 in the country at large, with total appropriations for the coming fiscal year of \$9,796,847. He recalled the fact that in 1788 Commodore John Paul Jones, writing to the Marquis De Lafayette concerning the federal Constitution, strongly advocated the creation of a ministry of must be the great reliance of the country

"I shall not at this time attempt," concluded the secretary, "to describe the steps that have been taken in the varied and necessary features of the organization beyond saying that so far as has been possible under our limited appropriation the several divisions of the secretary's office have been made for their new business. The Bureau of Corporations is laying careful oundation for the work it is to do and when properly organized and equipped will out impartially and with due regard interests the laws which it was created to execute. When the commission on statistical work recently appointed makes its report, prompt attention will be given to the provisions of law relating to the proposed bureau of manufactures and as rapidly as may be consistent with businesslike administration every other feature of the organic act will be taken up

"To-day the new department moves forward, and as it takes its place by the side of the other great executive establishments it will catch step and the swing of their onward movement in the Nation's progress and prosperity. No other department has a wider field, if the just expectations of the framers of the legislation are realized. None will have closer relations with the fective work. While we cannot dedicate a new and imposing structure to the uses of this department, we can, at least, and am sure we all do, dedicate ourselves to the work which chief executives have recommended and Congress in its wisdom has set apart to be done. In this spirit, I have thought it altogether fitting and proper that we should have these brief exercises and that in them we should emphasize the fact that if we are to have the highest success as a nation in our commercial and industrial relations, whether among ourselves or with other peoples, we must keep ever to the front and dominant always those sturdy elements of character and the dependence upon divine guidance which were so signally shown by the founders of the Republic and to which we cannot the opening years of the new century."

ous times which make memorable for us Director North, of the Census Bureau, on behalf of the bureau chiefs, responded pledging the hearty support of his associates and expressing the opinion that Secretary Cortelyou had before him perhaps the greatest opportunity that ever fell to the lot of a Cabinet officer in time of peace. Secretary Moody said a few words on behalf of the Cabinet.

A telegram from the President was read as follows: "Hearty congratulations to you and the new department which starts in full operation to-day.'

Dr. Stafford closed the exercises with prayer and a benediction. NEW YORK, July 1.-When the flag was raised at sunrise to-day on Ellis island the federal jurisdiction over the island passed from the Treasury Department to that of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, with Secretary Cortelyou at its head. During the fiscal year just ended 604,204 aliens arrived, against 479,791 for the preceding twelve months. Treasurer Lee offiat 342 marriages of immigrant ciated couples during the year.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Decrease of Public Debt Last Month Was Nearly Eleven Millions.

statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business June 30, 1903, the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$925,011,637, which is a decrease for the month of \$10,676,396. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt \$914,541,410 Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity

WASHINGTON, July 1.-The monthly

Debt bearing no interest 398,659,412 Total \$1,309,405,912 This amount, however, does not include \$893,058,869 in certificate and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption.

cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve \$150,000,000 893,058 869 Trust fund 164,768,201 General fund 151,618,312 In national bank depositories .. In treasury of the Philippine islands to credit of United

3,253,090 States disbursing officers.. Total Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$978,304,-

198, which leaves a cash balance on hand of

\$384,394,275.

Berlin Treaty Violated. WASHINGTON, July 1.-Because Presbyterians in the Congo Free State claim they do not enjoy all the religious liberty coming to them under the provisions of the Berlin treaty, Representative Livingston, of death in 1764, he had planted twenty square | ness to spend nights as well as days living | Georgia, and other representative Presbyterians called at the State Department to-

call her attention to the reported violations of the Berlin treaty. The course of the deartment is not yet indicated.

WANT WILL DECLARED VOID.

Heirs of Millionaire Clark Say He Was Infatuated with a Woman.

CHICAGO, July 1 .- A bill to secure a decree declaring void the will of Jonathan Clark, a millionaire contractor, whose fortune at the time of his death was estimated in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, was filed in the Circuit Court to-day. The complainants in the suit are Eunice M. Smith and Fred W. Clark, of Chicago, Emaretta M. Kaufman, of Parkersburg, Ia., and Jonathan Yates Clark, of Fruitland Park, Fla., STATEMENT | all of whom are children of Jonathan Clark. By the terms of the will Caro-

line Patterson was given an annuity of \$600. The complainants declare that in 1880, while their father was engaged in the construction of a house at Lake Geneva, Wis., he became infatuated with Caroline Patterson at the home of whose mother he boarded while there. Through a long period of years in which she is said to have exercised an undue influence over Clark, Caroline Patterson, it is alleged, obtained money and property from him amounting to \$350,000. It is now asked that she account for the fortune she is said to have acquired from him and to pay to the legal representatives of Clark whatever amount shall appear to be due them.

WILL MANAGE AFFAIRS OF THE SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

Former United States Senator from New Jersey Named by Judge Kirkpatrick, of the Federal Court.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.-Ex-Senator James Smith, jr., of New Jersey, was today appointed receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company. In his decree appointing, Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick orders that all the "lands, tenements and ment; the lighthouse establishment, steam- | hereditaments of the defendant and of all National Bureau of Standards, Coast and | whatsoever kind and nature and wherever Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Immigration | the same may be situate, including also its buildings, plants, machinery, tools, mercash on hand and in bank and all its interests and equities in the shares of stock and other assets of other corporations and all its contracts, rights, franchises and its income and profits," shall be turned over immediately by the directors and officers of the insolvent company.

The decree also directs the receiver to take over such property and to immediately assume the management and operation of said properties and such other properties as the defendant company holds and controls or operates under lease, contract, arrangement or otherwise or has heretofore run, operated or which have been or are being operated by the defendant company and shall conduct the business and occupation now and heretofore conducted by the defendant company, shall preserve the properties, assets and cffects in proper condition and repair, and shall fully protect the same and employ such persons and make such payments and disbursements as may be needful and proper in so doing, and shall report to the court.

Trade and Industrial Notes. At a directors' meeting of the Amalga-

mated Copper Company, Henry R. Rogers has been re-elected president and William C. Rockefeller treasurer. Counsel for the United Box Board and Paper Company of New Jersey, against whom suits have been entered by the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company for cancellation of deeds and for a temporary

receiver, has issued a statement in which

t is claimed there is no foundation for the The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York officially informed the German mperial government on Monday that it would withdraw its business from the Hanseatic cities. This action means the complete retirement of the society from Germany so far as taking new policies is

The reorganization plan of the New Engand Cotton Yarn Company was announced ganized under Massachusetts laws is contemplated to acquire the property of the New England Cotton Yarn Company subject to all its indebtedness, which snall issue \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock and \$2,900,000 of common stock, making a total capitalization of \$5,900,000, as against \$5,000,000 of each now outstanding.

The readjustment plan for the finances of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation and the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company was completed yesterday at a meeting of the managers in Baltimore. The corporation will authorize an issue of \$14,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, \$7,850,000 5 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock and \$6,000,000 5 per cent. noncumulative second preferred stock of the same company.

ARE PLANTS INTELLIGENT?

A Scientist's Interesting Theory on the Subject.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, in Harper's Magazine. If we may regard it as established that the animal series from the lowest to the highest forms are in some measure influenced by intelligence-the evidence seems to me to compel this opinion-the question arises whether there is any reason why we should limit the action of mind to this kingdom, allowing it no place in the vegetable. On this point it may be said that while the ancient views as to the stong demarcation between plants and animals have had to be revised, there remains certain physiological differences which serve in a general way to separate the two groups. Thus the plants are so ordered that they are all able to obtain food directly from inorganic matter, while animals have that ability in very small measure. Plants have also the capacity to break up the compound of carbon and oxygen, commonly known as carbonic acid, which is not characteristic of animals. Yet when these differences are weighed they do not lead us to believe that the two groups are anything like as distinct as they are commonly supposed to be. The most reasonable view is that they both are derived from some common ancestral form which could not well be termed either animal or plant, but was merely organic, and from this primitve stage of life diverged the two series; the plants to keep a close relation to the mineral kingdom, and to develop towards structures not greatly affected by intelligence; the animals, to take their food from plants, and to push up towards structures destined to afford habitaions for mind. Looking toward the organic world in the

manner above suggested, seeing that an unprejudiced view of life affords no warrant for the notion that automata anywhere exist, tracing as we may down to the lowest grade of the animal series what is fair evidence of actions which we have to believe to be guided by some form of intelligence, seeing that there is reason to conclude that plants are derived from the same primitive stock as animals, we are in no condition to say that intelligence does not exist among them. In fact, all that we can discern supports the view that throughout the organic realm the intelligence that finds its fullest expression in man is everywhere at work.

Looking for a New Job.

Brooklyn Eagle. The boss was rather a blunt man and the clerk was somewhat outspoken. The boss asked the clerk if the woman who came into the office the day before was

his wife. The clerk said she was. The boss said she was a handsome

woman The clerk said he thought so, too. The boss said she would be a really striking looking woman if she were dressed a little more stylishly. The clerk said he had always thought so,

The boss said "O!" day and left a statement of facts with the request that the Washington government take up the matter with Belgium and "Situation Wanted."

but he didn't see that he was to blame.

The clerk said he couldn't buy silks on a

The boss asked why.





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S. A., and Messrs. Littauer Bros.' Following are the questions of the referee and the answers reported to have been "How were those accounts large?"
"By the large contract I had." Ask us abo ! them. "With whom?" "With the assistant quartermaster's de-partment of the United States army and the United States marine corps. "What were those contracts for?" "Buckskin gauntlets, muskrat gloves, muskrat caps, cotton duck, pajamas, flannel dress-caps. Lyon said the contracts ran through the Spanish war and extended from 1897 and "And you say in connection with siness there was Littauer Bros.? Wm. H. Armstrong & Co they have anything to do with the cor "They were in with me on the muskrat gauntlets and the muskrat caps."
"You obtained the contract?" SABBATH OF THE JEWS shed a portion.'

"And they furnished the material?" They furnished a portion and I furgovernment contracts admitted show articles of agreement between Col. J. V. Fury, deputy quartermaster general at Philadelphia, and Lyon and Bondsmen William Littauer and Oscar L. Richmond BUT TAKE NO ACTION. Littauer's brother-in-lay, contain this stip-

ulation: "That no member of, or delegate to Congress, or any person belonging to or employed in the military service of the United States is, or shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or any benefit which may arise therefrom. Lyon is said to have declared that his contracts with the quartermaster's department reached a total of nearly \$500,000, and that the profits of Littauer Brothers, of Gloversville and New York, were in the neighborhood of \$90,000. Various letters and memoranda, some written on House of Representatives stationery are also published in connection with the hearing before

The firm of Littauer Brothers is said to e composed of Lucius N. Littauer and

> first time in the Fifty-fifth Congress. TREE-PLANTING IN THE WEST.

Nebraska Sandhills That Have Become Waving Forests. Charles M. Harger, in Review of Reviews. With the spring of 1903 the government began a forest-making movement that is in many ways the most important ever undertaken. It is the carrying out of plans that have been under consideration for years

Nation where as yet there is nothing but open plain, as well as on the cut-over lands of the once timbered region. The most interesting feature of this vast undertaking is in the sand hills of western Nebraska, where it is proposed to have wide, undulating reaches of drifted sand

succeeded by the waving green of a pine

forest—a seeming impossibility. The basis of the theory upon which the overnment experiment is proceeding is that once that region was the bottom of a sea; that, as it is the lowest point for a large area and the soil is especially adapted to certain kinds of trees, it has, in catching the drainage of the surrounding ! plateaus, the conditions needed for the development of a forest. Western sand lands may be dry on top and the surface may drift in clouds, but beneath is a damp subsoil that retains the moisture of spring through the long sunshine-flooded summer. It has been found that certain kinds of pine have roots which, going far below the surface, tap the moisture stored in this substratum and are sustained thriftily. Prof. E. A. Braniff, of the Yale School of Forestry, one of the Nation's foremost authorities, says: "The minimum rainfall under which trees will grow is reckoned at twerty inches, and under such conditions the; are usually dwarfed, scrubby and unfit for timber. But in the sand hills the bull pine has shown a rapid and even growth and promises to develop into a fine tree." Growths of from fifteen to eighteen feet

have been secured under these seemingly poor conditions in ten years. The sand-hill section, comprising about one-fourth of the State, is almost surrounded by a rich farming country, and is used for grazing. Poor as is the pasture, the cattlemen cling to it, and the government is making arrangements for their co-operation to prevent the burning off of the experimental forests. The two reserves created in this section comprise 211,000 acresone between the Dismal and the Loup rivers of 86,000 acres, and one between the Niobrara and the Snake rivers of 125,000 acres. During the past year the Forestry Bureau has had its representatives studying these reserves and finding the best places for the experimental groves. nursery was established at Halsey, in the valley of the Middle Loup river, with a half-acre seed-bed protected by laths. Nearly 600 pounds of seed, principally Western yellow and red cedar and jack pine was here prepared for the spring sowing. Various scattered areas are being sown; later these, by extending the amounts, are to be united into one great forest. It will, indeed, be a marvelous undertaking, and,